WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY - Founded December 17, 1857 MAY 1985

WASHTENAW IMPRESSIONS

WCHS BUS TOUR SATURDAY, JUNE 8, WILL FEATURE FORT MALDEN, WINDSOR MUSEUM, DETROIT SKYLINE

In pioneer days, Washtenaw citizens were annually fearful when Indians from all over the mid-west passed through on their way to Amherstburg, Ontario, to get their annual presents from the Great White Father (King of England).

The 1985 WCHS bus tour Saturday, June 8, will retrace their journey to Fort Malden and stir memories of the War of 1812 and the 1837-38 Patriot War.

During the latter period, Ann Arbor's Captain Edward Clark was directed by Michigan Governor Stevens T. Mason to raise a company of militia from the county and report to Gibraltar (across from Amherstburg). That letter is in the U-M Clements Library. Clark was the brother of Lucy who brought the first piano to Ann Arbor.

The bus will cross the Ambassador Bridge to Windsor and stop for a superb view of the Detroit skyline and a visit to the Hiram Walker local history museum. It is in a house once briefly occupied by Michigan's General Hull when he invaded Canada in 1812.

The tour will continue down Highway 18 along the river to Amherstburg and lunch at the Navy Yard Restaurant in a restored 1849 building before visiting partly-restored Fort Malden.

Lunch will include a salad, vegetable, deep dish apple pie, tea or coffee and choice of three entrees — tortiere (hearty French Canadian pork pie), turkey pot pie or quiche (egg and cheese pie). IMPORTANT. Check notice of entree on enclosed reservation form.

The bus will leave Ann Arbor at 9 a.m. from near the bank in the Maple Village parking lot and return by 5 p.m. The fee is $20 per person. Prepaid reservations due Saturday, June 1 to: WCHS tour, 1520 Martha, Ann Arbor, MI 48103. Questions? Call 663-6275 or 663-8826.

GREEK CHURCH, NEWS, FRIENDS CHURCH WILL RECEIVE CERTIFICATES

WCHS recognition certificates in honor of milestone anniversaries are being presented this month to St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church, Ann Arbor, on its fiftieth anniversary, the Ann Arbor News, for 150 years, and to the Ypsilanti Evangelical Friends Church, also 150 years old.

The latter church is at 7890 Tuttle Hill Road, Ypsilanti township.

The beige parchment certificates are hand lettered (in calligraphy) with an embossed gold seal and available framed if desired. The Society offers them free of charge.

SOCIETY LOSES LOYAL LIFE MEMBER — ETHELYN MORTON PASSES AT 86

The Society lost one of its most loyal, longtime members Saturday, April 6, with the sudden passing of Ethelyn Morton, a director-at-large and former secretary and corresponding secretary for 11 years.

She was made an honorary life member of the Society in May 1983 at the conclusion of her service as corresponding secretary.

She was born November 12, 1899, in Manchester. A teacher and Ann Arbor resident most of her life, she graduated from the U-M School of Education and earned a master's degree there in 1924.

She taught in the Ann Arbor public schools but she began her teaching career in a one-room school in Bridgewater township.

She gave the Society its official gavel. It had been presented to her late husband, Hudson T. Morton, Jr., when he headed a local Masonic lodge.

CHELSEA KITCHEN BAND TO PRESENT FUN SHOW FOR ANNUAL MEETING

The 17-piece Chelsea Senior Citizen "Kitchen" Band will entertain at the annual meeting at 6.30 p.m. Wednesday, May 22, at the Ann Arbor American Legion beginning with potluck supper.

The annual meeting with election of officers and the band show will follow.

Those attending are asked to bring their own table service and a dish to pass which will serve 8-10. Beverages and rolls will be furnished. Questions? Call Esther Warzynski, 662-6275.

The band features such instruments as wash boilers, tubs and boards, spoons, kazoos and tambourines with a piano plus singers who do skits.

Pianist MarianRutledge used to play for silent movies in Chelsea and at the Black Sheep Tavern in Manchester.

Mary Parsons organized the band two years ago. It now gets more requests to play than it can handle. The oldest member is 83.

CAN'T CLIMB STAIRS? LEGION HAS RAMP

ATTENTION. If it's hard for you to climb stairs, the American Legion has easy ramp access at the front door directly into the meeting room. Also, free parking behind the building.

AND WE THOUGHT WE WERE ORGANIZED NOW!

"The 72 Committees, and 22 Township Committees appointed by the (Washtenaw) Pioneer Society to revise and correct the huge manuscript of the forthcoming *History of Washtenaw County,* have at last finished their labors. Messrs. Chapman and Co., with their able historians are preparing 1500 pages of manuscript."

Ypsilanti Commercial, April 16, 1881. Quoted from April 1985 *Ypsilanti Gleanings* of Ypsilanti Historical Society.

PODUNK, PUMPKIN COLLEGE ET AL
ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS NOT SO LONG GONE AFTER ALL

"Nothing in my study of the history of education had prepared me for the length of the historical continuity of the one-room district schools as part of the American educational system."

Professor David L. Angus, who teaches history of education in the U-M School of Education made that statement to the April WCHS audience.

"In 1950 there were as many one-room schools as there had been in 1850. So just 35 years ago or so there were as many one-room districts operating in Michigan as there had been before the Civil War.

"One room school districts began to be laid out informally around early settlements. With the passage of the first school law in 1837 it appears there were less than 100 districts legally established in the state.

"A steep chart curve showed the rapid development of one-room districts to 1890, some decline during the 90's but increasing again to a numerical peak between 6,500 and 7,000 in 1910.

"The first part of the curve didn't surprise me very much, but nothing in the textbooks gives an indication that one-room schools really did not go out of existence until after the 1930's.

"The slope of the disappearance curve was even steeper than the slope of the establishment curve."

Dr. Angus began photographing one-room schools at first as a hobby. Later, using the oldest maps he could find, he systematically located sites township by township. "I've been to every site I could locate in the county."

"The system of one-room district schools that came to dominate education in the 19th century and well into the 20th century throughout the country had its origins in colonial America's one-room and New England dames schools."

He showed woodcut scenes from those schools as well as other artistic representations of one-room schools, one by Wilslow Homer and others by lesser known artists including "A Trick on the Schoolmaster."

"There is a tendency to romanticize one-room schooling. There were many things that were worth romanticizing about them, and many things, too, that make some people think we are better off without them. I want to give a somewhat balanced picture.

Photos courtesy of Dr. Angus

FORMER SPAFFARD SCHOOL

Like many other former one-room schools, this building in the former Manchester District No. 4 fractional is a private residence. It is on Austin near Lamb Road.

"As I began photographing the schools and doing the map work, I became increasingly interested in the districts themselves.

"The best source of information I was able to find was a map prepared by two rural sociologists at Michigan State University in 1936-37.

"Given the fact that the survey system established by the Northwest Ordinance was such a regular geometric grid pattern, I was interested in what accounted for the irregularity of the little school districts.

"By overlaying school district maps on township maps, it was easy to see that the irregularities outlined separate farms.

"Somebody made a determination that such-and-such a farm will will be in that district rather than another.

"My thesis about that, and it remains a thesis despite all our efforts to prove it or disprove it, is that at least in the beginning those who had responsibility for creating one-room districts tried to create natural ethno-religious communities with shared values and attitudes.

"If that's true, that's part of what made them work in the beginning — the fact that the people shared a set of values about community life.

"People tend to think that Massachusetts was the national leader in almost every aspect of education. Massachusetts passed laws that required people to start schools willy-nilly, like it or not.

Unlike that, the midwestern states passed permissive laws that allowed people to tax themselves to start schools if they wanted to, and they did want them.

When schools were built in Washtenaw County, they were built because people wanted schools and wanted to tax themselves to have them.

He was unable to find early enough maps listing owners at the time original districts were formed to test his thesis. There had been turnovers by the time the 1874 and 1895 county atlases were published.

He was particularly interested in how his thesis might apply in Scio district No. 2 fractional, Maple Grove, in which Salem Lutheran Church has its own parochial school within the district.

Professor Angus wondered if instruction was carried on in German in the public school until the new state constitution of 1850 ruled it out and if the parochial

school was started then. The beginning records of Salem Lutheran School, on file at the U-M Bentley Library, were kept in German.

While all Washtenaw's log schools are gone, he showed some 1890's photos of log schools in the Thumb and Upper Peninsula.

The main difference between them and Washtenaw's earliest schools is that they would have had rough hewn desks and benches around the outer walls rather than patent desks lined up in the room, he noted.

He then showed slides of one or two schools from each township, in some cases pairing his recent views with pictures from the 1941 collection of rural school histories on file at Bentley Historical Library on the U-M North Campus.

The schools included:

Ann Arbor township, District No. 7, Popkins School at Plymouth and Earhart Roads.

August township, No. 1, now the Howard residence at Willis and Rawsonville Roads. It was hard to find schools in the township because it was consolidated so early — in the 1920's.

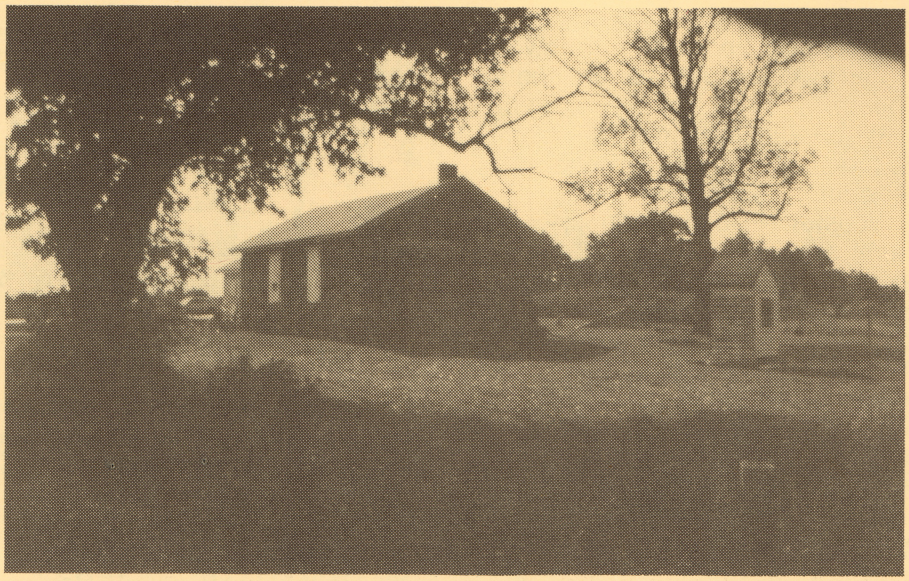
Bridgewater township, No. 8, Short School, Austin Road at Clinton-Manchester Road. He had pictures of Wilbur Short, school inspector, visiting the school in the late 1930's.

Also Bridgewater Station School, No. 1, on Austin Road west of the village. A frame building directly across from the brick school suggested both had served as a school at different times.

Dexter township, No. 2, Speigelberg School on Island Lake Road east of Lima Center Road, now in poor condition. Also North Lake School, No. 5, now a residence, aluminum sided.

Freedom township, No. 8, Irish School, now the Michael Powers residence on Bethel Church between Esch and Kothe Roads. Also Luick School, No. 9, at Scio Church and Steinbach Roads, built in 1873, the only board and batten building he has seen in the county.

Lima township, No. 10 fractional, Jewett Stone School built 1855, one of only three standing stone schools in the county. He showed an old picture of children playing "Captain Jinks on the green."



SOUTH SALEM STONE SCHOOL

The former Salem District No. 3 school on North Territorial at Curtis Road is one of three stone schools still standing in the county. The Salem Historical Society hopes to restore it as a museum.

Also Lima No. 2, Beach School, on Dexter-Chelsea Road, now used as a co-op nursery and called Florence Howlett Memorial Building.

Lodi township, No. 8, Dold School, which was used by the Ann Arbor Civic Theater in the 1960's, now a residence at Ellsworth and Wagner Roads.

("I was awfully confused by the sign, 'Standard School,' on some buildings. My first thought turned out totally wrong. Having read that schools were sold mail order by Sears Roebuck and built from kits, I thought, aha, that's what that is.

("It turned out to be a program of almost school certification developed by the state superintendent of public instruction to designate schools when they came up to certain standards.")

Lyndon township, No. 5, Collins Plains school on Boyce west of Roepke, now the Coash residence. It is hard to see it was a school.

Manchester township, No. 4 frl., Spaffard School on Austin at Lamb Road, now the Branch residence.

Northfield township, No. 4 frl., Welch's Corners School on Territorial west of Whitmore Lake Road. He was told the concrete block addition at back was added after it was consolidated with Whitmore Lake and continued to serve as an elementary school a while. It has since been a residence and studio.

Also Leland School, No. 6, on Earhart at North Territorial, now the Hicks residence. Mrs. Hicks had attended the school and told of parents' concern for children walking down the highway in latter years of the school.

Pittsfield township, No. 7 frl., Stone School, at Packard and Stone School Roads. There were two stone buildings, he was told, one succeeding the other with stone from the old being used in the new.

The older one had dual entries, one for boys, one for girls, He noted dual entries were common near Findlay, Ohio, his hometown. They led to separate cloak rooms.

Salem township, No. 3, South Salem Stone School at North Territorial and Curtis Roads, the third stone one still standing in the county. "I understand there is some effort to restore this school. I'd like to see that happen."

Scio, No. 5, Arabelle Wagner School on Liberty Road near Wagner. Today it has "an extremely tasteful addition and is part of a thriving engineering business.

Sharon, No. 1, Rowe's Corners, on Pleasant Lake Road west of M-52. Mr. Kuhl, owner of the farm on which it sits, showed him a previous school which had been moved down the road. Also Davidter School, No. 2, on Bethel Church Road west of M-52, built 1861, today used for farm storage.

Also No. 7 frl., Kraft, the only yellow brick school he found, now a

residence at Below and Jacob Roads.

Superior, Dixboro School, now owned by Dixboro United Methodist Church.

Sylvan, village school, four rooms. He found most one-room school sites empty in the township.

Webster, No. 8 frl., Podunk, wood-frame, at Walsh and Merkle Roads, reportedly built before 1867. A little girl and her grandmother were playing there when Dr. Angus photographed it. The playground equipment was still in place.

Also Peatt School, No. 3, on Gregory at Vaughn Road.

York, Mooreville village school, also No. 5, Oak Grove School, on Warner Road between Willis and Judd, now the Christner residence and hard to identify as a school.

Ypsilanti township, No. 5, a brick school at Merritt and Whittaker Roads, built 1876, and No. 6, at Huron River Drive and Tuttle Hill Roads, built 1881.

A 1947 county map showed most one-room districts still in place except for the earlier consolidation of Lincoln. But six years later the modern districts were taking shape — Chelsea, Dexter, Manchester, and Saline had consolidated.

BORED PUPILS STARTED 'CROSS-AGE TUTORING'

From the audience, Lois Foyle, who had attended a one-room school, said, if you were bored with what you were studying, you could listen to the recitation.

Dr. Angus said, "We re-invented that a few years ago — it's called cross-age tutoring. City schools discovered it's a good idea to get older kids to teach younger ones."

The Lincoln district was essentially created by then Michigan State Normal College (now EMU) in the 1920's and not without considerable struggle.

A few smaller consolidations of the 1940's or 50's like Pleasant Lake, consisting of about three primary districts, lasted only a short time before they themselves were consolidated.

An undated map of the 1960's showed still a few one-room districts operating; Ann Arbor township, No. 5 frl., Braun on Whitmore Lake Road near Joy; Salem No. 1 frl., Wash-Oak, Currie Road; Superior township, No. 1 frl.,

PODUNK SCHOOL

Superior Townline School, East Joy Road west of Voorhies; No. 2, Frains Lake; and No. 7, Kimmel.

While Geer School, Superior No. 4 frl., on Plymouth Road at Gotfredson, operated as late as 1969 or 70, it was part of the Plymouth Canton district.

His final slides were of Braun, Wash-Oak, Frains Lake and Geer. A 1940's picture at Braun showed children dressed in black face for an operetta they had written and performed, "Old Black Joe."

Lively discussion followed. Several in the audience had taught country schools and more had attended them.

A woman who started school in 1913 said there were 25-40 children in her school ranging in age from 6-14. Dr. Angus said it could range from 4-20 in the 19th century and sometimes busy mothers even sent younger ones.

He said the original term was three months from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in March, when all children could be spared from farm work. A second summer term was often taught by a young girl. A man typically taught the winter term though women began to take over from the 1870's.

A graduate student found that in 1850 in Washtenaw, the school attendance of farm children ages 13-15 was 20-30 percent higher than that of children that age in Ann Arbor.

In Ann Arbor, school went the year around. You couldn't accommodate work and school, you had to make a choice. It was common for children 12-14 to leave school for work.

The one-room districts accommodated themselves to the "rhythms of the farm."

Bob Bailey said his father had attended a school elsewhere called Devil's Half Acre and his mother, Jughandle, and nearby was one called Hardscrabble.

Harold Jones noted the Chelsea area has one called Pumpkin College. It still stands, complete with outhouse. A woman had heard that after it was built and the children went back in the fall, they found a pumpkin vine growing. It was christened and the name stuck.

It's near North Territorial and Island Lake Roads in Lyndon township. Dr. Angus had been unable to find it but he was told the road had been moved.

The one room schools are best understood as a tutoring system, he said. Most of the pupil's time was spent studying with short periods of recitation.

Dr. Angus said most surrounding counties have a one-room school museum. "It's a shock to me that Washtenaw does not have one."

1881 TEACHER CONTRACT FOR FIVE-MONTH TERM

Someone brought an 1881 teacher's contract for a five-month term commencing November 7. The teacher had to keep a correct list of pupils, the age of each and number of days present.

Before that, when the rate bill was used, the teacher's salary depended entirely on keeping a correct list, Dr. Angus said. It wouldn't have been necessary to require it. Families had to pay a per child per day rate, perhaps only ¼ cent. "I'm sure you got an accurate record then."

DON'T FORGET 1985 DUES, WCHS WANTS YOU ABOARD

WCHS annual dues letters were mailed. If you received yours, please don't forget to sign up for 1985. If you didn't, let us know or simply send appropriate dues to Mrs. Patricia Austin, Membership Chairman, 1931 Coronada Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48103, with your name, address and phone number.

Annual dues are $8, individual; $15 per couple; $2 per student; and $50, sustaining. Senior individual (60 or over) is $6, senior couple (only one must be 60), $11. Questions? Call 663-5281.

MALVIN'S MAXIM UNHEEDED

MEDICAL HUMBUG ALIVE AND WELL IN 20th CENTURY

In recent years there has been an explosion of cults and crazy ideas in all spheres. in religion, Jonestown; in politics, terrorism of left and right; and in health — "we'll get to that."

Why is it that in this age of incredible technology, when the secrets of nature are being pried loose, that we have fallen into an abyss of foolish thinking, U-M Professor Richard L. Malvin asked the March WCHS audience.

Professor Malvin teaches physiology in the Medical School and is president of the Michigan Society for Medical Research. His topic was "Medical Humbug. The Michigan Connection."

"I make no claim to impartiality," he said. "I am loud and clear in my denunciation of what I consider to be silly thinking."

What causes silly thinking? Uncritical acceptance of anecdotal proof as evidence, he believes, and the inability to appreciate what he dubbed "Malvin's maxim": Ordinary claims require ordinary proof, extraordinary claims require extraordinary proof."

"If I told you I went fishing for a week last summer to a Canadian lake and every day I caught two trout, you would believe it.

"If I told you fishing was so wonderful, I caught an eight foot trout, I don't think you would accept that. If I had a photograph of it, you might. But if I kept stretching it, a photo wouldn't satisfy you. You might say, 'You can do a lot with photos.'

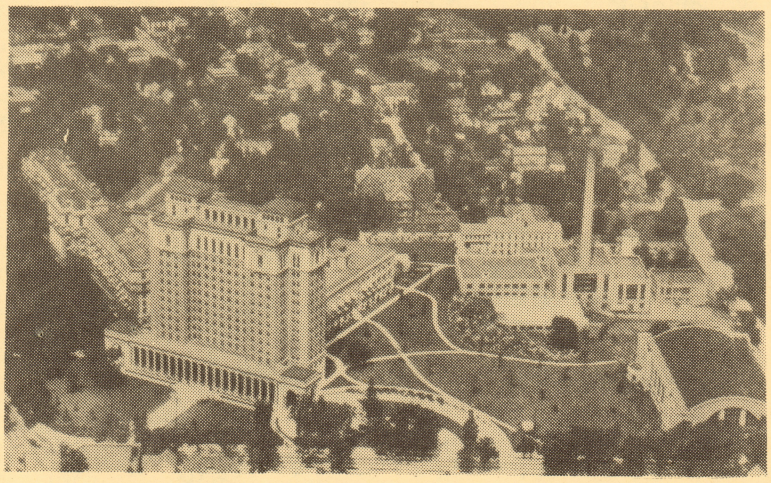
"If your vice-president and secretary were there and said it was true, you might believe it.

"But suppose, I told you I got up early one morning and walked on the water to the middle of the lake and back. Would you believe me?

"If this whole side of the audience swore it was true, you still wouldn't believe it. If it was critical for you to believe or not, you might say 'Let's see you do it again.'

"If I apparently did, you might look for a wire or bridge under water. Even if none of those were there I'm not sure you'd believe me."

When medicine was in its infancy — about 100 years ago and before — these maxims were not adhered to. If a drug were given and a patient recovered, then the drug cured the patient.



Airplane View of Battle Creek Sanitarium, 1932. In World War II the federal government took it over as Percy Jones Hospital.

Photos courtesy of Prof. Malvin

"Myths were or are at the heart of it, probably religious. It works because most people get over most diseases.

"For primitive man, disease was due to divine punishment and the cure was prayer, or it was the work of the devil. The cure for that was to frighten the devil out of the body by feeding people terrible things.

"Apothecaries were well stocked when they had powdered mummy, alligator dung and unicorn horn," he said.

"One famous 'cure' for plague was tincture of skull.

> Take the brains of a young man that hath died a violent death, together with its arteries, membrances, veins, nerves and all the pith of the backbone. Bruise them in a stone mortar till they become a kind of pap, put them in as much spirits of wine as will cover three fingers breadth, digest for half a year in horse dung and take a drop or two in water twice a day.

"A good example of anecdotal proof is found in a book by John Wesley (the founder of Methodism) *Primitive Physic.*

("He was truly concerned for his flock. They were ill periodically, probably much more than we. He would have said that the people could not afford a physician's fee. That was probably all to the good but he didn't know that.")

"He listed a bunch of 'cures.' His idea was that if one didn't work, try the next. His toothache remedies were.

> Be electrified through the teeth,
> Or, apply to the aching tooth an artificial magnet,
> Or, rub the cheek a quarter of an hour,
> Or, lay roasted parings of turnips, as hot as may be, behind the ear,
> Or, put a leaf of betony, bruised, up the nose,
> Or, lay bruised or boiled nettles to the cheek,
> Or, lay a slice of apple, slightly boiled, between the teeth,
> Or, dissolve a drachm of cruse sal ammoniac in two drachms of lemon juice, wet cotton herein and apply,
> Or, keep the feet in warm water and rub them well with bran, just before bedtime.

"There was no conceivable connection between many 'cures' and the disease. Medicine was a non-experimental art. If you went through the list, the chances are good that before you got through it, the toothache would be gone."

Professor Malvin then traced the

development of what he called a "peculiar wedding of religion and health."

"Sylvester Graham, 1794-1851, a graduate of Amherst College, became an evangelical minister in 1826 at age 32 with no formal religious training.

"He was sickly and deeply immersed in the cause of good health and was an agent for the Society for Suppression of Use of Ardent Spirits.

"He came into contact with the Bible Christians, an English sect, which came to the U.S. in the early 1800's. They were evangelical and vegetarian.

"Graham and the Bible Christians were made for each other. He became the most prominent health healer of the time — a Billy Graham and an Adelle Davis rolled into one.

"Among the things he did was to put bran back into the flour used for baking. In fact, he made it into a cracker which still bears his name — graham cracker.

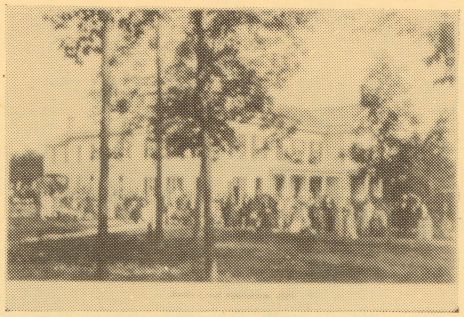
"He was also a fanatic on the subject of meat and sex. He believed carnivorous food caused carnal desire. The same word magic led him to preach that salt caused salaciousness and spices excited the passions as well as the taste.

"Vegetarianism was the teaching of the new church of Reverend William Metcalfe of Manchester, England, who transplanted it to Philadelphia in 1817.

"Metcalfe preached that meat stimulated the baser propensities, the sexual longings of the flesh which are both unclean and debilitating. Graham, a charismatic leader, enlarged upon and spread these beliefs.

Graham wrote, "Langour, lassitude, muscular relaxation, general debility and heaviness, depression of spirits, loss of appetite, indigestion, ... feebleness of circulation, headache, melancholy, impaired vision, loss of sight, consumption, disorders of the liver and kidneys, weakness of the brain, epilepsy, insanity, apoplexy, extreme feebleness and early death of offspring *are the too common evils which are caused by sexual excesses between husband and wife* (Malvin's italics)."

Louisa May Alcott, her sisters and father, Amos Bronson Alcott, became staunch Grahamites. In fact there is evidence that Louisa's



Battle Creek Sanitarium As it looked in 1870's when Dr. John Harvey Kellogg took over.

delicate health may be attributed to the Graham diet.

She is described as being pale, weak and lethargic — all symptoms of anemia. The true Graham diet was very low in iron. It consisted largely of apples, Graham flour and cold water.

The Alcotts were present at the founding of the American Vegetarian Society along with Horace Greely, Susan B. Anthony, Amelia Bloomer and probably Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The recorded toast, "Total abstinence, women's rights and vegetarianism," was given by Caleb Jackson, head of a health center in Glen Haven, New York.

Another charismatic leader of the time, William Miller, an evangelist, with whom the Alcotts and others became involved, predicted the end of the world in the 1840's. He had his followers climb a mountain to witness it.

When it didn't happen, he recalculated and re-predicted it for October 22, 1844. Once again his followers climbed the mountain.

Among his disappointed followers was Ellen Gould Harmon, 16, who had a vision of 144,000 souls dressed in white, playing harps and entering heaven.

She later married the Reverend James White and founded the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, which was deeply influenced by the Graham crusade for a healthy life.

She thought it was important for the new religion to get a place something like a retreat where fellow religionists could come and experience the true life as she believed it should be lived not only religiously but in a healthful sense — eating the right food and such.

She founded the Western Health Reform Institute in Battle Creek. For ten years it struggled. She went to Caleb Jackson's health center and brought back the water cure and decided she needed a new manager who should be an M.D.

She latched onto John Harvey Kellogg who was studying to be a teacher in Ypsilanti. He went to the University of Michigan a year. Dissatisfied, he went "to a more prestigious medical school, New York University, where he received a medical degree in 1875."

He came back to run "the San" as it became known. He hove to the Adventist line of health but soon began to introduce many ideas of his own.

He turned the houselike sanitarium into a large institution which was probably the premiere health institution in the country for many years.

Like Graham, Kellogg was obsessed with the evils of sex. He spent his honeymoon writing the book *Plain Facts for Old and Young,* a tract warning against the evils of sex.

When the honeymoon couple returned to their large home in Battle Creek, it was to separate apartments they retired. The marriage was never consummated.

He believed that "the reproductive act is the most exhausting of all vital acts. Its effect on the underdeveloped person is to retard growth, weaken the constitution and dwarf the intellect."

Dr. Kellogg was also obsessed with the contents of the bowel. His belief was that the contents of the intestines putrified and the toxic substances liberated caused many of the illnesses we see. Accordingly, he presribed enemas routinely. In fact, he, himself, received one every morning after breakfast.

He dreamed up other ideas and presented them as fact. He felt no need to test any of his hypotheses.

He thought at one time that all a man had to do to be healthy was to see what a healthy animal does. The goat was chosen and for a period of time, patients at the San were given a goat and told to follow the goat and do what the goat did.

Adventist rules called for only two meals a day. As the San became more talked about and wealthier people went there, they requested three meals a day.

He gave in to them and that alone amost caused a break between him and the Adventist Church. He relented and went back to two meals.

He initiated something called biologic eating. It involved putting a patient in bed, packing sand bags around the bed so the patient couldn't move and was forced to remain essentially immobile for periods up to a month. A 20-pound sandbag was also placed on the stomach during mealtime to aid digestion.

Attendants even cleaned the patient's teeth so he didn't have to do anything.

About this time, he broke with the church for a number of reasons, some obvious. One was that he was a prolific author and his books were selling in astounding quantities all over the world. The church said the income belonged to them, he said it belonged to him.

Professor Malvin showed pictures of several different apparatus Dr. Kellogg developed for his water cures. They would squirt cold water onto certain parts of the body while it was being rubbed with sand. There was the hepatic douche for liver trouble, the cephalic douche and others.

There was a "surge bath." The patient would sit in a semi-circular rocker tub half filled with water and rock it back and forth. He used high speed enemas.

He got tired of the water cure and began to apply lights to small aras of the body.

At one point, Dr. Kellogg came to the "rather remarkable conclusion that all parts of the body were connected and if one part was ill, you may be able to treat it by doing something to another part."

Dr. Kellogg developed an "anti-toxic" diet that wasn't supposed to develop toxins in the body. If you ate it, you stayed healthy.

What he did was partially cook grain, then put it through rollers — corn flakes.

Shortly after this was developed there was a moderately wealthy realtor who for some unspecified problems stayed at the San for some months until his money was running out.

He realized he couldn't stay much longer and he wasn't cured. He went to Kellogg and said he'd like to stay but couldn't afford it.

He proposed to work his way in the kitchen. Dr. Kellogg refused. In his anger, this gentleman raised some money and established a rival sanitarium, La Vita Inn.

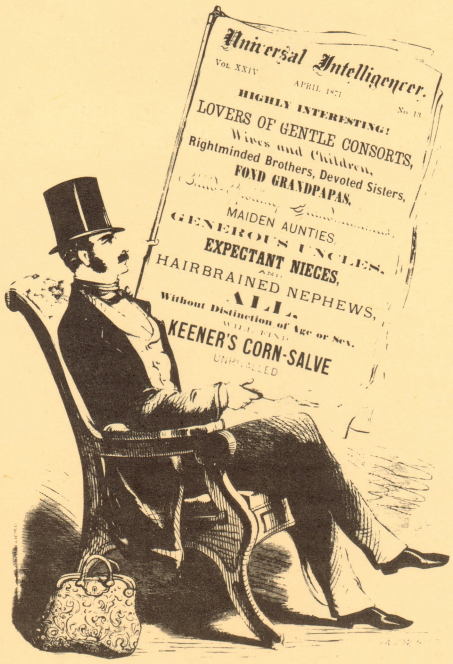
He developed a specific "cure" for appendicitis, pneumonia and tuberculosis. We know it today as Grape Nuts. His name was Post and he also developed a coffee substitute — Postum.

We are not talking of the Dark Ages, Professor Malvin said. This took place in the 20th century. Dr. Kellogg didn't die until the 1940's.

The "San" in the 1930's was treating thousands of patients daily. Dr. Kellogg was remarkably successful in propagating fraudulent health cures. No one asked for proof. There appears to be an ardent desire to believe in magic.

Professor Malvin showed a listing of many current ideas he considers irrational — acupuncture, Bermuda Triangle, astral projection, psychokinesis, ESP or extrasensory perception, homeopathy, naturopathy, laetrile, levitation, psychosurgery, health foods, massage, astrology, est, primal scream, Perrier water and megavitamins. "I do not suggest we don't need vitamins."

He closed with a quote from Santayana, "Skepticism is the chastity of the intellect. It is shameful to surrender it too soon or to the first comer."



TRAVELING EXHIBITS HAVE BEEN ON THE GO

The WCHS traveling exhibits have been on the go this spring.

Patricia Austin, accompanied by Marilou Warner of the Board, presented it to two classes at Pattengill School. Mrs. Austin presented it to the entire Hebrew Day School and two classes at Eberwhite School. Esther Warzynski, vice-president, assisted at Eberwhite.

Louise Pieper, staff director of the Ann Arbor Historic District Commission, used the adult exhibit for a class she taught for the Slauson School Community Education Program.

It is to be on exhibit in Jacobson's store windows along with WCHS historic clothing during Historic Preservation Week May 11-19.

The two exhibits of small artifacts set up as a "What Is It?" game with multiple choice answers are available to county schools, subject to time arrangements. For information call Patricia Austin, 663-5281.

GSWC TO ELECT, PICNIC, 'READ' CEMETERIES

The Genealogy Society of Washtenaw County will have its annual picnic June 23 and a cemetery reading in July.

The potluck picnic will be at the home of Hilary and Mary Goddard, 2009 West Michigan Avenue, Ypsilanti. All welcome.

The annual meeting with election of officers will be at 1:30 p.m. Sunday, May 19, in the Assembly Hall Building of U-M School of Business. The program will be "Researching Your Family History through Oral History Interviewing," by LuAnne Graykowski Kozma, a Henry Ford Museum researcher.

For further details call 668-1375 or 971-8909.

HISTORICAL HAPPENINGS.
PICNICS, SOCIALS, SALES, OLD-FASHIONED GARDENS, MILAN CENTENNIAL

CHELSEA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. No regular meetings during summer. A picnic is planned in August and the Society is working on a quilt to raffle during sidewalk sale days in July.

The Society has located pictures of all but six village presidents in Chelsea's 150 year history, has grouped them in four large frames and plans to present them to the village council in the near future.

President Marge Hepburn did much of the research. Her husband, Max, made the frames, Harold Jones did photo work and Kathy Clark, writing and layout.

They also plan to add former Chelsea-ite Joe Hale, an animator for Walt Disney who recently produced "Black Caldron," to their local hall of fame along with actor Jeff Daniels.

DEXTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY. The museum at 3443 Inverness is now open for expanded tours this season 1-4 p.m. Thursday through Saturday while the gift shop is open 1-4 Tuesday-Saturday. Special displays in May: wedding gowns, 1850-1930, and Steinbach Family memorabilia.

Museum also to be open 10 a.m. Memorial day when a 75 car antique car club plans to visit and there will be a community parade.

The Society hopes to start quilting and stenciling classes in June and possibly others. For information, call 426-2519.

MANCHESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Society picnic Monday evening June 17. Next meeting September. Had joint meeting May 7 with Clinton.

The Society has agreed to man the gates for the community fair in August.

MILAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY. The annual ice cream social will be held Sunday, August 11 this year in conjunction with the celebration of the centennial of Milan's charter as a village in 1885.

The community was first established in 1830 on the Saline River at a toll gate on the plank road from Monroe to Saline. The village has hired a commercial firm to help direct the observance. A pageant and other activities are planned.

The Society also plans Pioneer Day with outdoor activities for children at its social.

The Society planned to visit two or three local cemeteries at its 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, May 15, meeting.

WEBSTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY. 6:30 p.m. Monday, June 3, a potluck supper and plant exchange at Webster Community Hall will be the last regular meeting until fall. Pat Russell, a director of Waterloo Farm Museum, will speak on "Old-Fashioned Plants and Shrubs, Dooryard Gardens and Herbs," at the 7:45 p.m. meeting.

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That will be the last regular meeting until fall but the Society will be busy planning for the Fall Festival Saturday, September 21. Crafts, food, entertainment, hay rides, and country store are just some of the things planned.

YPSILANTI HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Museum, 220 North Huron, open 2-4 p.m. Friday-Sunday through the summer.

The Society plans its annual Trash and Treasure Sale, a raffle and special displays during the Ypsilanti Heritage Festival August 23-25.

SALINE PLANS HOUSE TOUR SUNDAY MAY 19

Seven Saline homes and two churches will be open 1-6 p.m. Sunday, May 19, for a house tour sponsored by six members of the recently inactive Saline Historical Society.

Included are four Queen Anne or Colonial Revival homes of the turn-of-the-century era and three bungalows of the 1920's. The churchs are the 1889 First Methodist and 1872 Trinity Lutheran, tour starting point, where tickets will be available the day of the tour.

Tickets, $3 for adults and $1 for youths 16 and under and for senior citizens are available at the Calico Cat and Loft Antiques.

The committee hopes to revive interest in the Society. For information call Robert Steward, 429-9262.

WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETING

6.30 p.m. Wednesday May 22, 1985

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